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an interest in plants, animals, and other phases of nature, that will last him for years to come.

C. L. F.

BRITAIN'S HERITAGE OF SCIENCE. By Arthur Schuster and Arthur F. Shipley. E. P. Dutton Co. \$5.00.

This book is an attempt to present, within a moderate size volume, a general survey of the scientific history of the British Empire. It opens with a consideration of what the authors call the "ten landmarks of physical science"—great events such as the electrical discoveries of Faraday, and the founding of modern chemistry by Dalton. Each of the men who played important parts in the creation of these "landmarks" receives a brief but tolerably comprehensive biographical note.

The next section is devoted to a study of the scientific influences of the colleges and universities of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, followed by a similar study of non-academic centers of scientific research. The progress of the physical sciences during the nineteenth century is reviewed in some detail, as are also the many applications of sciences, and the various scientific institutions. The remainder of the book is devoted to the history of the more strictly "natural" sciences. These are botany, zoology, physiology, and geology, the science of anatomy being for some reason omitted. Each chapter is a more or less complete survey of one of the sciences named, and affords a concise and unusually comprehensive summary of its subject.

C. L. F.

STORY LIVES OF MEN OF SCIENCE. By F. J. Rowbotham. Stokes.

This volume seems to be a reprint of an early volume. The scientists treated are such well-known men as Galileo, Isaac Newton, Lamarck, Pasteur, and Darwin. The biographical sketches are well written, and, if one does not have a reliable encyclopedia at hand, are worth while as references. The illustrations are zinc etchings that have the appearance of having been made after woodcuts, and are very unsatisfactory

C. L. F.
